

## PAN-ELECTRIC WHITEWASH.

NO "DISHONORABLE" DISHONESTY FOUND.

THE GREAT SCANDAL AS SEEN BY CHAIRMAN BOYLE AND THREE OTHER DEMOCRATS.

BY TELEGRAM TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—In the House this morning Chairman Boyle presented the "views" of himself and three other Democratic members of the Pan-Electric Investigating Committee. Mr. Hale submitted his views and Judge Ranney then offered for himself and three Republican members the document an abstract of which was published in THE TRIBUNE of to-day. Mr. Boyle asked to have read a resolution which he said had received the approval of all the Democratic members. This resolution sets forth that a full and thorough investigation has failed to disclose any "dishonorable dishonesty or measurable conduct" on the part of Garland, Lamar, Goode, Harris, Atkins and Johnston in the Pan-Electric business. A point of order to which it is clearly subject was reserved against the resolution, which was voted down in probably as a political necessity. The most extraordinary part of this performance was the presentation of a resolution which was never offered, discussed or voted on in committee and of which the Republican members never had received notice. At the last meeting of the committee both Mr. Millard and Mr. Moffat said to Chairman Boyle that if it should be decided to offer a resolution the Republican members desired an opportunity to discuss and vote on it and they left the room with a clear and definite understanding to that effect. Chairman Boyle did not call the committee together nor did he inform the Republican members of what he proposed to do. It is believed that this action is unprecedent. As to its fairness anybody can judge.

When the resolution had been read Judge Ranney stated to the House that it had never been submitted to the committee and had been offered without previous notice to the Republican members. Chairman Boyle, realizing, perhaps, that a mistake had been committed, said that he would withdraw the resolution and report and call a meeting of the committee. Mr. Hale, of Missouri, objected. Probably the Democratic members preferred not to vote in committee upon certain amendments which might have been offered to the resolution. The attempt of Chairman Boyle and his Democratic associates to vindicate the Pan-Electric statesmen and their conductor, John Goode, went in the extreme. The document presented comprises sixteen-four printed pages, six of which are devoted to a refutation of the false accusations brought by "The New-York Times" against other newspapers and a weak attempt to break the force of THE TRIBUNE's exposure of the Pan-Electric scandals; fourteen to the organization and development of the Pan-Electric enterprise; fifteen to the proceedings which resulted in the order for the first suit and its discontinuance and the bringing of the second suit, and twenty-five to an ingenious legal argument in support of the "reason and authority" for the recommendation of Secretary Lamar and the action of the Department of Justice. From beginning to end the document is a special plea in defense of the Pan-Electric statesmen. "The New-York Times" may perhaps be able to find some consolation in the fact that Mr. Boyle expresses no opinion as to whether the publication of an "industrial article" at the rate of a dollar a line in defense of the Bell Company is an amendment to the Supply City Appropriation bill, implying an appropriation of \$35,000 to pay the expense of the National Board of Health.

NOT CUBAN FIREFLIES.—The Spanish Minister at Washington recently informed the Senate that there were no Cuban fireflies in the vicinity of Key West. These insects are found to the invasion of Cuba, and that about four hundred of them had gone to Tampa. Reports were received at the Treasury Department that the insects were in fact imported, when the Cuban fireflies are not found in the United States.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Hugh Smith Thompson, of South Carolina, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice William E. Smith.

Hillside, one of those two most efficient Democratic machine politicians who as chairman and secretary of the Democratic State Executive Committee of Illinois, furnished the country an example of the Democratic ideal of divorcing office holding and politics. Presently he might well have been elected to the Senate, and the world over was a better in public credit or honest money as expect to be further counted as a Civil Service reformer with Mr. Higgins as his apostle and chief.

The speech of Mr. Merrill against the proposed change was made by Mr. Mansfield. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation Bill. In the course of the discussion Mr. Hale introduced the Bill for its reading in the appropriate committees. The Sandusky Civil Appropriation bill was not yet sent to the Senate. The Legislative bill was in its final edition on the last day of the first session. The original bill had not yet been considered. The deficiency bill had not been looked at. He was not proud of the record.

After disposing of forty-six pages of the Legislative bill, the Senate adjourned executive session, and at 6 p.m. took a recess till 8.

## COMMISSIONER BLACK'S CHARGES.

WASHINGTON, June 30 (Special).—The course pursued by Pension Commissioner Black before the Senate Committee on Expenditures, which is trying to ascertain what grounds he had for making wholesale charges of partnership against ex-Commissioner Dudley in the administration of the Pension Bureau, is raising serious doubts as to General Black's sanity. At the meeting of the committee this morning he read the papers in the case of Charles Duppell, of Company G, 139th New-York Volunteers. This is one of the cases upon which General Black rests his charges. It was chosen along with a few others among some hundred thousand acted upon by Colonel Dudley. The papers showed that Duppell was wounded in the left leg at Cold Harbor in 1864. In 1869 he was placed on the pension roll on account of this wound. Subsequently he failed to draw his pension for a number of years, for which he gave satisfactory reasons afterward. But in 1882 he applied to be restored to the pension roll. It took some time to get the case through the Pension Office. Duppell got somewhat impatient and wrote letter after letter to the Commissioner, in one or two of which he referred to the fact that he was a Republican and asked him to give him a chance to explain his conduct. Last year the pension had been improperly granted, whether it was too high, whether undue had been shown in its treatment by the agency, or what. On the application for its restoration the adjustment. To all inquiries General Black returned the stereotyped answer: "I do not pretend to say," I prefer to let the record speak for itself."

The committee is getting tired of this kind of work, and most of all the Democratic members.

## RETIREMENT OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Assistant Secretary Smith severed his connection with the Treasury Department this afternoon, and will leave Washington for New-York to-morrow. A banquet was given in his honor at Chamberlain's this evening, which was attended by Acting Secretary of the Treasury, the heads of Bureaus and other officials of the Treasury.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Hugh Smith Thompson, of South Carolina, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice William E. Smith.

## WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 30, 1886.

DISMISSES.—The clerical force of the Treasury Department has been reduced by fifty-two dismissals which took effect yesterday.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.—Senator Harris, from the Committee on Epidemic Disease, today reported favorably an amendment to the Supply City Appropriation bill, implying an appropriation of \$35,000 to pay the expense of the National Board of Health.

Mr. Boyle tried hard to move that the stock was not "a gift" by showing first, that the stock was worth only \$100,000 in cash. Second, that each of the gift states paid assessments amounting to some \$400. Third, that the Rogers inventions had "no commercial value whatever."

Fourth, that Bell gave to Hubbard and Sanders each an interest of one-third in his inventions, which Hindey had since bought of great value. Mr. Boyle forgot to mention the fact that each of the Pan-Electric statesmen received "dividends" about five times the amount of his assessments, after Garland's opinion of January 5, 1884, had begun to ensure confidence and gullible persons who had heard of the big fortunes made by lucky investors in Bell stock and were made to believe by that opinion and other means that Pan-Electric stock was just as good if not a little better than Bell stock.

Mr. Boyle fails to quote the opinion or the letter which drew it out and so it may be well to remark that neither in the letter nor the opinion is the fact disclosed of Garland's opinion—which the Pan-Electric statesmen were careful not to publish—but remarking that "it did not differ from Mr. Garland's, except," etc. The exception is vital, for it is the declaration that Bell's claims under his patent are sustained by the courts—as they already had been—the Pan-Electric Juntas did not infringe the Bell patent. Garland's opinion was to the contrary. Mr. Boyle labors as hard as any Pan-Electric statesman could do, to draw a distinction between the selling of the parent stock and the granting of license to local companies to sell stock of their own, or the parent company to sell stock of its own. The Pan-Electric statesmen are not guilty of any wrongdoing.

NOTHERN PACIFIC LAND GRANT.—The chairman laid before the Senate to-day resolutions of the Portland, Ore., Board of Trade, to the effect that the previous restrictions of that body protesting against the contemplated portion of the Cascade Branch were unconstitutional and illegal and should be expunged from the record of the Board.

TO COMPLETE THE CRIMES.—The Acting Secretary of the Treasury sent to the Senate today a letter from the Secretary of the Navy submitting a request for an appropriation of \$16,000 to complete the three steel dredges Chicago, Boston and Atlanta, and to pay the amount due on the dispatch boat Dutton.

WORK AT THE NAVY YARD.—In view of the failure of Congress to make provisions for continuing the work at the different navy yards and stations after to-day the Secretary of the Navy to-day telephoned to the officers in charge that until the regular appropriations should be made, employees should be retained at the stations where they are now working, while the uncompleted portion of the Cascade Branch were immediately paid off and should be expunged from the record of the Board.

CONFIRMATION.—The Senate has confirmed Jerome R. Patten to be major at Springfield, Vt., John Robinson to be United States Marshal for Vermont.

THE APPOINTING POWER.—Senators Edwards to-day introduced in the Senate a bill to vest in the President of the United States the appointment of sundry inferior officers thereof, to regulate their tenure of office and to provide for their removal, and the bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Armed Forces.

It provides that the President shall have the power to appoint the inferior officers of the United States who are now appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

## STILL ANOTHER BOYCOTTER CONVICTED.

NO MORE OF THE CASES TO BE TRIED IN THE OYER AND TERMINER.

A third boycotter was convicted yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer under the indictment charging seven with extorting money from George Threlkeld, proprietor of a concert-hall in Fourteenth street, under a threat to ruin his business unless he paid it. The testimony against this defendant, Max Dannhauser, was similar to that given against his fellow conspirators. George Threlkeld and Charles Escher, son of the leader of Threlkeld's orchestra, of which he was a member, were the only witnesses for the prosecution. They identified the prisoner as having taken an active part in inducing Threlkeld to agree to \$10,000, threatening to continue the boycott unless he did so. Escher testified that Dannhauser had been compelled to pay over \$300 and only fourteen or fifteen men were employed in boycotting business.

The prisoner on the witness-stand denied that he had distributed circulars and said he received none of the money. His cross-examination was brief, and he was convicted by Michael J. and Adolph Weisberger, who presided over the trial. The defendant, if the Administration shall determine to continue its protection of the Pan-Electric speculators and to force the Treasury of the United States to sustain the actions of Mr. Boyle as Solicitor General, will be amply appropriate.

ARRAIGNING THE PRESIDENT.

ME. BOAR'S CRITICISM OF THE "REFORM" ADMINISTRATION.

WASHINGTON, June 30 (Special).—Senator Blair arraigned the President to-day in an unexpected manner for his disregard of the Civil Service reform professions which he made before he became President. The opportunity for doing so was given him in a speech on the subject of open executive sessions. Mr. Blair denied that there was any public sentiment in favor of open executive sessions. He admitted that the confidence of executive sessions is now being violated.

"This report," he said, "however, of such proceedings which reach the public are always attended by the suspicion which belongs to assertions which must rest for their original title to belief solely on the credit which belongs to the veracity of a scoundrel." Mr. Blair said that the Senate had shown greater deference to Mr. Lincoln than had ever been shown by a Republican Senate to any of Cleveland's predecessors. He did not think that there had been an unusual delay in dealing with the nominations sent to the Senate by the President, but such delay as there had been had been caused by the pressure of legislative business in which the Senate had labored with an unprecedented industry. "But," he continued, "it has been largely due to the President himself. He vowed before his inauguration that removals of offices disconnected with the policy of the Administration should not be made on partisan grounds. The Rev. Father Brandt, secretary to Monsignor Stranahan, the Papal Envoy, then presented to Archbishop Kenrick the legate appointed by the Pope, the orders from Rome laying upon him the duty of conferring the benediction. Father Brandt read the decree from the Archdiocese of Baltimore. The Pope's letter was a wondrous example of the despatch of a general in the field. The Pope's letter was addressed to the men who abandoned the Republican party to vote for Mr. Cleveland, and who are now seeking to cover their mistakes by pronouncing that the Pope's letter is very well written. In this case, however, the Pope's letter is a perfect answer to Mr. Blair's criticism of Republicans and their blind adoration of Democrats. What a straining at hempen crevices is the Maryland administration to prove the theory and practice of our Administration in the matter of true merit. The two men who represented the Cabinet at the ceremony of investiture upon Cardinal Gibbons, President Cleveland sent by the Rev. Dr. Chappelle, pastor of St. Matthew's Church, in Washington, a personal letter congratulating the Cardinal.

FATALLY HIT BY A FALLING MASS.

BOSTON, June 30.—An Englishman returning from the Masses at the cathedral of the Holy See to add him to the College of Cardinals. Then came the general address of Monsignor Straniero and the reply of Archbishop Kenrick. The Pope's letter was read to the beret, from the place where it had been guarded by the Noble Guard, Count Muzzolini, and placed it on the high altar by the site of Archbishop Kenrick. Cardinal Gibbons, then pronounced the benediction. The Pope's letter was placed on his head. He then ascended the front of the tabernacle to say a few words, after which he went to the sacristy and remained there in his office. Returning to the sanctuary he again gave thanks, and the interesting ceremony closed.

The Pope, the orders from Rome laying upon him the duty of conferring the benediction. Father Brandt read the decree from the Archdiocese of Baltimore. The Pope's letter was a wondrous example of the despatch of a general in the field. The Pope's letter was addressed to the men who abandoned the Republican party to vote for Mr. Cleveland, and who are now seeking to cover their mistakes by pronouncing that the Pope's letter is very well written. In this case, however, the Pope's letter is a perfect answer to Mr. Blair's criticism of Republicans and their blind adoration of Democrats. What a straining at hempen crevices is the Maryland administration to prove the theory and practice of our Administration in the matter of true merit. The two men who represented the Cabinet at the ceremony of investiture upon Cardinal Gibbons, President Cleveland sent by the Rev. Dr. Chappelle, pastor of St. Matthew's Church, in Washington, a personal letter congratulating the Cardinal.

PAN-ELECTRIC WHITEWASH.

BOSTON, June 30.—As the night Naps returned to the Masses at the cathedral of the Holy See to add him to the College of Cardinals. Then came the general address of Monsignor Straniero and the reply of Archbishop Kenrick. The Pope's letter was read to the beret, from the place where it had been guarded by the Noble Guard, Count Muzzolini, and placed it on the high altar by the site of Archbishop Kenrick. Cardinal Gibbons, then pronounced the benediction. The Pope's letter was placed on his head. He then ascended the front of the tabernacle to say a few words, after which he went to the sacristy and remained there in his office. Returning to the sanctuary he again gave thanks, and the interesting ceremony closed.

The Pope, the orders from Rome laying upon him the duty of conferring the benediction. Father Brandt read the decree from the Archdiocese of Baltimore. The Pope's letter was a wondrous example of the despatch of a general in the field. The Pope's letter was addressed to the men who abandoned the Republican party to vote for Mr. Cleveland, and who are now seeking to cover their mistakes by pronouncing that the Pope's letter is very well written. In this case, however, the Pope's letter is a perfect answer to Mr. Blair's criticism of Republicans and their blind adoration of Democrats. What a straining at hempen crevices is the Maryland administration to prove the theory and practice of our Administration in the matter of true merit. The two men who represented the Cabinet at the ceremony of investiture upon Cardinal Gibbons, President Cleveland sent by the Rev. Dr. Chappelle, pastor of St. Matthew's Church, in Washington, a personal letter congratulating the Cardinal.

THE GREAT SCANDAL AS SEEN BY CHAIRMAN BOYLE AND THREE OTHER DEMOCRATS.

BY TELEGRAM TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—In the House this morning Chairman Boyle presented the "views" of himself and three other Democratic members of the Pan-Electric Investigating Committee. Mr. Hale submitted his views and Judge Ranney then offered for himself and three Republican members the document an abstract of which was published in THE TRIBUNE of to-day. Mr. Boyle asked to have read a resolution which he said had received the approval of all the Democratic members. This resolution sets forth that a full and thorough investigation has failed to disclose any "dishonorable dishonesty or measurable conduct" on the part of Garland, Lamar, Goode, Harris, Atkins and Johnston in the Pan-Electric business.

After disposing of forty-six pages of the Legislative bill, the Senate adjourned executive session, and at 6 p.m. took a recess till 8.

## THE MONEY MARKET.

## SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUN 30.

THE GENERAL LIST.

ACTUAL SALES.

Name	Open	High	Low	last	Chg.	Shares sold
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	
Atlantic & Pac.	75	76	75	75	75	100
Atmospheric	60	60	59	60	60	100
Am. & Can. Co.	42	42	42	42	42	100
Am. & T. Co.	54	54	54	54	54	2,920
Am. & T. Co. 1st	54	54	54	54	54	100
Am. & T. Co. 2d	41	41	41	41	41	100
Am. & T. Co. 3d	41	41	41	41	41	100
Am. & T. Co. 4d	41	41	41	41	41	100
Am. & T. Co. 5d	41	41	41	41	41	100
Am. & T. Co. 6d	41	41	41	41	41	100
Am. & T. Co. 7d	41	41	41	41	41	100
Am. & T. Co. 8d	41	41	41	41	41	100
Am. & T. Co. 9d	41	41	41	41	41	100
Am. & T. Co. 10d	41	41	41	41	41	100
Am. & T. Co. 11d	41	41	41	41	41	100
Am. & T. Co. 12d	41	41	41	41	41	100
Am. & T. Co. 13d	41	41	41	41	41	100
Am. & T. Co. 14d	41	41	41	41	41	100
Am. & T. Co. 15d	41	41	41	41	41	100
Am. & T. Co. 16d	41	41	41	41	41	100
Am. & T. Co. 17d	41	41	41	41	41	100
Am. & T. Co. 18d	41	41	41	41	41	100
Am. & T. Co. 19d	41	41	41	41	41	100
Am. & T. Co. 20d	41	41	41	41	41	100
Am. & T. Co. 21d	41	41	41	41	41	